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A Whisper to a Newly-Married Pair.

A WHISPER TO THE WIFE.

(Continued.)

Chapter IX.

ON THE MANAGEMENT AND EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

The great Dr. Buchan says, "The first thing to be given to a child after it is born, is the breast; and, on no account, syrups, castor oil, or medicine. A woman's suck is nature's provision for the infant; no art can afford a substitute: deprived of it, the infant generally perishes. In the period of infancy," he adds, "the foundation of a good or a bad constitution is generally laid: and a mother who relinquishes her child to the care of hirelings, hardly deserves the name of mother. A child, by being brought up under its mother's eye, not only secures her affection, but may reap all the advantages of a parent's care, even though it be suckled by another.—How can she be better employed than in superintending her nursery? It is her province not only to form the body, but also to give the mind a right bias. Be assured, a mother generally has it in her power to make him either healthy or feeble, either useful in life, or the pest of society. Search nature throughout, and we cannot find a parallel to a mother resigning to a proxy the nursing of her child! Every other animal is the nurse of its own offspring. However, should the state of her health oblige her to employ another in this office, let it be done under her own eye. If there be plenty of suck, the child will require no other food for three or four months; but after this time, give it once or twice a day milk-and-water pap, light broth with bread in it, with such like; and keep a crust of bread constantly in its hand: it promotes the cutting of teeth, and affords excellent nourishment where allowed. Let it be fed four or five times a day, but not oftener; and on no account sweeten the food: it weakens the stomach, and makes the child eat more than is right. No butter, nor spoonfuls of wine or punch, but every thing light and simple. Keep them as much as possible in the open air, danced, and animated, and talked to, not kept mopingly nor stupidly in the nurse's arms. Put them early to the use of their limbs, leading them about by the hand. When they cry, endeavor to discover, that you may remedy, the cause. When they get ill, apply at once for medical skill. Let the nursery be the largest and best aired room in the house. No cradles nor rocking, and let the child sleep quite cool. Plunge them every morning into cold water, not giving more than one immersion; and dry them quickly.—What a lovely object," says the same writer, "is a little baby just emerged from the cold water! After he has been dressed, his head resting on his mother's bosom, closing his pretty eyes to sleep with all the sweet calm of a cherub; his frame braced and vigorous; his little hands spread open with health; and his countenance blooming, placid, and lovely!"

The cries of infants are constantly excited by causes concealed from our observation. They are handled too roughly; or something is rubbing against their tender skin; or they are snatched up suddenly, and their arms hurt: or a pin perhaps in the clothes of the servant who carries them may have scratched them. Their little feet or hands may pain them with cold; they may be hungry or sleepy; perhaps sick or in pain; and, at all events, their cry should be always attended to.

The temper of a baby should be kept as placid and serene as possible: every thing that frets and tantalizes him should be carefully avoided. Indeed, his cries might be constantly prevented by not letting him see things improper for him to have. But if chance throws them in [illegible] because he has cried for them. Even at this early age discipline must commence: his will *must* be subdued; and when he is old enough to walk and talk, the trouble both to himself and his mamma will be considerably lessened. Give me leave to ask a mother, Would she not correct her child for passion or self-will at a more advanced age? Then why permit it in an infant? Why not nip it at once in the bud, before time and habit have strengthened it?

If you indulge a child with what he cries for, of course the next time he wants to gain his will, he naturally employs the clamour and screaming which he has hitherto found so successful.

In a fit of passion, a baby flings himself back in the nurse's arms, screams, kicks, and lifts up his little hand to strike her. Every one—the mother as well as all present perhaps—laughs. A prophetic spirit would probably whisper her rather to mourn, could she see the future effects which time would give to this passion in the enraged Lilliputian!—"O dear, what harm could his baby hand do?" Not the least; but he exerted it to the utmost; and if the power of infant Hercules had been his, his nurse would have suffered in proportion. If something improper for him to have has been taken from him; or he wants to go out; or some matter or other occurs which crosses his will: instantly endeavor to change the tone of his little mind; run with him to a window, point out to him the trees, the birds, the shrubs—any object which the landscape presents; shew him some pretty trinket or toy. But as you value his future temper and happiness, indulge him not in the object which had excited his passion. Be assured, that every time an evil temper is indulged, from the moment when, at five or six months old, it begins to dawn in the infant breast, additional strength is added to it. And the mother who suffers her baby to scream and to fling his food in passion about the floor, without shewing by her looks and tone of voice evident marks of displeasure, may *call herself* an affectionate mother; but *I* call her a weak, silly woman, wholly unacquainted with human nature.

Something or other should as constantly as possible be kept in a baby's hand; such as a stick of sealing wax, coral and bells, &c. It gives the little mind something on which to exercise itself, and rescues it from stupid inanity: and the eagerness with which the baby seizes and plays with those things is often most injudiciously checked by ill humour or carelessness in the attendant; and the pretty babe is thus unnecessarily irritated and set to crying. Be asssured, a baby's temper is much injured by the peevishness and ill-timed interference of the maid who carries it on her arm.

Never give an infant an article in play that requires watching: the attendant may forget to watch and an accident may probibly ensue.

When an infant is playing with something improper for it to have, its attendant will sometimes snatch away the article, and set the baby a-screaming. This is unkind, as well as injudicious: let a substitute equally amusing, be provided; and with a little management the exchange may be made without diminishing the smiles of the pretty babe. Sometimes a little puppy or kitten is given up for the amusement of an infant. There is a great degree of cruelty in this: independent of the claws of the kitten rendering it an improper object to be played with, the infant is continually, though unconsciously, inflicting torture on the helpless victim.

When an infant stretches forth its hand to grasp what is not proper for it to have, at once express by your looks your disapprobation. Words it cannot understand; but it well understands the tone of voice, and the expression of the countenance.—Let any one who doubts this, look at an infant standing in his mother's lap, and gazing in her face: if she shake her head and frown, will he not lower his under lip, and whimper? if she laughs, immediately he laughs also; and if she looks sad and grieved, anxiety and sorrow steal over his baby face; and I have frequently seen the sweet cherub take up his little frock to dry his mother's tears. All this proves how capable an infant is of understanding your disapprobation.

With the first dawn of reason a mother should commence the discipline of her child. To subdue his will, to correct all fretfulness and impatience, and to indulge him in nothing that he passionately cries for, should be her most earnest effort.—And let her remember, that this discipline is perfectly consistent with the tenderest and most affectionate kindness.

Discipline may be begun much sooner than it is generally supposed. The sympathies even of infants are quick, and powerfully affected by the manner, look, and tone of the voice of those about them. Something therefore may undoubtedly be done towards influencing the mind in the first two or three years of infancy;" and it is inexcusable in a mother to neglect such a very important matter.

Can the beauty of truth, or the deformity of falsehood, be impressed on the mind of so young a child? Yes, truly! in a great degree it can. I have seen a pretty baby just beginning to speak, trotting about the garden; and on being asked, "Who broke that fine geranium?" his answer was, "The little bee, mamma." A sensible person might have said, "Alas! sweet child, why are the first accents which pass those ruby lips allowed to be polluted by falsehood?"

Many persons who allow themselves to treat children, during their earliest years, merely as play things, humouring their caprices, and sacrificing to present fancies their future welfare; when the charm of infancy is past, commence a system of restraint and severity, and display displeasure and irritability at the very defects of which they have themselves laid the foundation. "Then," Locke says, "parents wonder to taste the stream bitter, when they themselvs have poisoned the fountain."

I shall now for the present take leave of my interesting baby boy; but for his future improvement, perhaps I may soon present his mamma with a small volume of selections from the best authors on the important work of education.

(To be Continued in our next.)

LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the First Session of the Nineteenth Congress.

PUBLIC.

No. 1. An act making appropriation for compensation to the members and officers, and for the contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress.

2. An act making appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and other Pensioners of the United States.

3. An act altering the time of holding the District Court in the Northern District of New-York.

4. An act to revive and continue in force an act, entitled "An act fixing the compensations of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, of the Clerks employed in their Offices, and of the Librarian.

5. An act to annul "An act concerning wreckers and wrecked property, passed by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida.

6. An act to authorize the Legislature of the State of Ohio to sell the lands heretofore appropriated for the use of schools in that State.

7. An act making appropriations for the purchase of books, and defraying certain expenses for the use of the Library of Congress.

8. An act concerning the transportation of the mail between Vincennes and St. Louis.

9. An act for the survey of a route for a Canal between the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico.

10. An act to extend the limits of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia.

11. An act making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

12. An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six

13. An act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, for the year eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and for other purposes.

14. An act to authorize the Legislature of the State of Mississippi to appropriate the amount of the three per cent. fund arising from the sales of public lands.

15. An act making appropriations for the Indian Department for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

16. An act making appropriations for the military service of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

17. An act to confirm the supplementary report of the Commissioners of the Western district of Louisiana.

18. An act to provide for the employment of an additional naval force.

19. An act to extend the land districts in the Territory of Arkansas.

20. An act for altering the time for holding one term of the District Court for the Western district of Pennsylvania.

21. An act to authorize the State of Pennsylvania to lay out and make a canal through the United States public ground, near the city of Pittsburg.

22. An act to equalize the duties on vessels of the Republic of Colombia, and their cargoes.

23. An act appropriating a sum of money for the repair of the post roads between Jackson and Columbus, in the State of Mississippi

24. An act giving the right of pre-emption, in the purchase of lands, to certain settlers in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, and Territory of Florida.

25. An act to confirm the Reports of the Commissioners for ascertaining claims and titles to lands in West Florida, and for other purposes.

26. An act supplementary to the several acts for ascertaining titles and claims to lands in the St. Helena and Jackson Court-House Land Districts.

27. An act to provide for the apprehension and delivery of desnrters from French ships, in the ports of the United States.

28. An act for altering the time of holding the Session of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Districts of Georgia and South-Carolina.

29. An act to exempt the Professors, Stewards, and Students of the different Seminaries of Learning, in the District of Columbia, from military duty.

30. An act to authorize the President of the United States to run and mark the line dividing the Territory of Florida from the State of Georgia.

31. An act to extend the lines of certain Land Districts in the State of Missouri.

32. An act making appropriations for carrying into effect the appointment of a mission at the Congress of Panama.

33. An act making further provision for the extinguishment of the debt due to the United States, by the purchasers of Public Lands.

34. An act to alter the times of holding the Circuit Courts of the United States for the District of N. York, and the April term of the Circuit Court for the District of Connecticut.

35. An act authorizing the payment of interest due to the State of Maryland.

36. An act to authorize a subscription for stock on the part of the United States, in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company.

37. An act making further appropriation for compensation and mileage to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

38. An act to amend the several acts for the establishment of a Territorial Government in Florida.

39. An act further to amend the charter of the town of Alexandria.

40. An act for the sale of a house and lot in New-Orleans, and a storehouse at the quarantine ground in Louisiana.

41. An act to confirm certain claims to lands in the District of Opelousas in Louisiana.

42. An act to alter the lines between the land districts in the Territory of Michigan

43. An act to extend the time allowed for the redemption of land sold for direct taxes in certain cases.

44. An act for the subscription of Stock in the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

45. An act supplementary to "an act for the gradual increase of the Navy of the United States."

46. An act making further appropriation for ten Sloops of War, and re-appropriating certain balances carried to the surplus fund.

47. An act for authorizing the building of Light Houses and Light Vessels, erecting Beacon Lights, placing Buoys, removing obstructions in the River Savannah, and for other purposes.

48. An act to authorize the sale and conveyance of the House belonging to the United States at the Hague.

49. An act regulating the accountability for clothing and equipage issued to the army of the United States, and for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department.

50. An act relative to the issuing of Executions in the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, in certain cases.

51. An act altering the time for holding the Courts of the United States in the Western District of Virginia.

52. An act concerning the seat of justice in Gallatin county, in the State of Illinois.

53. An act to enable the President to hold treaties with certain Indian tribes.

54. An act allowing fees to the District of Missouri.

55. An act to extend the time of locating Virginia Military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office.

56. An act supplementary to "an act providing for the disposition of three several tracts of land in Tuscorawas county, in the State of Ohio, and for other purposes."

57. An act to alter the time of holding the District Courts in the District of North Carolina.

58. An act supplementary to the act entitled "an act to incorporate the inhabitants of the City of Washington, and to repeal all acts heretofore passed for that purpose."

59. An act altering the times of holding the Courts in the District of Columbia.

60. An act to fix the time of holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in the District of Ohio.

61. An act to aid certain Indians, in the Creek Nation, in their removal to the west of the Mississippi.

62. An act to allow the transportation of goods, wares, and merchandise, to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the way of Lancaster and York, or by the mail routes.

63. An act to enable the President of the United States to hold a treaty with the Choctaw and Chicasaw nations of Indians.

64. An act to regulate the summoning of Grand Jurors in the District Courts.

65. An act declaring valid and legalizing certain sales of land in the State of Mississippi.

66. An act appropriating a sum of money for the repair of the Post Road from the Chatahoochie to Line Creek, in the State of Alabama.

67. An act to perpetuate the evidence relating to the sale of dwelling houses, lots, and lands, for the non-payment of direct taxes due the United States.

68. An act to allow compensation to such witnesses, on the part of the United States, as may be imprisoned, to compel their attendance in Court, on account of their inability to give security in a recognisance.

69. An act authorizing the payment of interest due to the State of Delaware.

70. An act authorizing the importation of statues of George Washington and Alexander Hamilton, free of duty.

71. An act improving certain Harbors, and the navigation of certain Rivers and Creeks, and for authorizing surveys to be made of certain Bays, Sounds, and Rivers therein mentioned.

72. An act to provide for erecting a Penitentiary in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

73. An act to extend the width of the Washington Canal.

74. An act making appropriations to defray the expense of negotiating and carrying into effect certain Indian treaties.

75. An act to amend the charter of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia.

76. An act to authorize the Secretary of the War Department to purchase a site for an arsenal at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, and to provide for the erection of an arsenal on the same.

77. An act to authorize the Judge of the District Court for the Western District of Virginia, to hold the District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, for the trial of certain cases.

78. An act to amend an act entitled "an act to incorporate a company for making a turnpike road in the county of Alexandria."

79. An act to authorize the payment of interest due to the city of Baltimore.

80. An act concerning the United States Arsenal in Georgia.

81. An act appropriating lands for the support of schools in certain townships and fractional townships not before provided for.

82. An act authorizing certain soldiers in the late war to surrender the bounty lands drawn by them, & to locate others, in lieu thereof.

83. An act making appropriations to carry into effect the treaty concluded between the United States and the Creek nation.

84. An act to fix the times places of holding the District Courts of the United States, in the District of Alabama.

85. An act allowing appeals and writs of error from the decisions in the District Court in the Northern District of New-York.

86. An act authorizing the payment of interest due to the State of New-York.

87. An act to compensate the Register and Receivers of the Land Offices, for extra services rendered under the provisions of the second of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-one.

88. An act to compensate receivers of public moneys for transporting and depositing the same.

89. An act making appropriations for the public buildings in Washington, and for other purposes.

NORFOLK, May 27.

Portsmouth & Norfolk Races.—The purse was taken Thursday after two heats by Mr. *Wilson's S. G. Wonder*, beating Mr. G. B. Garrison's B. H. *Peter*, Mr. Corprew's B. H. *Crabshell*, and Mr. Arthur Taylor's B. M. *Princess Anne*.—The Horses came out in each heat (with the exception of Mr. Taylor's which was distanced in the first heat) in the order in which they are here mentioned.

2d Day's Race.—Much sport was anticipated yesterday, but considerable disappointment experienced. Three Horses started, viz. Mr. Wilson's B. H. *Sir William*. Mr. Garrison's B. M *Margaret Hodges* and Mr. Taylor's B. M. *Reality*: when half way round the first mile, Margaret Hodges, unfortunately bolted, threw her rider and very much injured herself. The contest was then between Sir William and Reality—the latter of which came out a little ahead the first mile, but flying the way when about a quarter of a mile from the Judge's seat, upon the second round.

This Day, we understand, a *Saddle* and *Bridle* will be run for—free for any horse not having won a purse on either day of the present races.—[*Beacon.*

GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

Copy of a letter of General *La Fayette*, under date of 29th March, 1826, at Paris, to a gentleman of Washington.

"We are anxiously waiting for the arrival of two New-York packets: I hope they will bring me something from you. At all events, I will know what is going on at Washington, and other parts of the United States; it is a food to my mind, a consolation of my heart, which has become more than ever necessary to me. I am happy to think that the Panama Mission is now on its way. I believe it of high moment for the welfare of South America and Mexico, for the prospects of mankind, and for the dignity of the people of the United States, that they may preserve and exert the moral influence to which they are so justly entitled."

Farmer's Repository.

Most of our farmers cultivate too much land. The evils of possessing so much land are obvious; great expense of labor, and imperfect cultivation: by which the land is impoverish, and comparitively but small profits realized. It is a common idea among farmers, that the best investment of property, because the safest, is in land. When, therefore, they have accumulated a sum of money, they will, if possible, enlarge their farms. But, in most instances, it would be much more for their interest to convert surplus money into specie, and lock it up in their desks, or bury it deep in their cellars, than to multiply their acres beyond the means of good cultivation. It is remarked by a certain writer, that "*The farmers of New-England are yet to learn the immense productive power of a perfectly cultivated acre.*" To raise 100 bushels of of corn a man will plant 5 or 6 acres! How much labor would be saved, and how much would his land be increased in value, if, instead of dealing out his manure over this large field as if it were Calomel, he would plough into two acres, (some would say one acre) of the best of his land, and gather his one 100 bushels from them? And instead of mowing over 20 acres, with his hired hands, in order to get 10 or 12 tons of hay, how much better would it be for him, with the hands which nature gave him, to mow only a half a dozen of well prepared acres, and obtain an equal number of tons from them. I feel very confident, that, with a few exceptions, every man who owns a farm of 80 or 100 acres, might, by a wise and improved cultivation of one half of it, and perhaps less, realize more produce, and far better profits, than he now does for the whole. One half, therefore, had better be sold; unless, by converting into pasture land, it will yield him more than six per cent. interest; for he must remember that it must be fenced and taxed. In one of the Roman writers on husbandry, is the story of Paridius, "who had two daughters and a vineyard. When the eldest married, he gave her a third part of the vineyard; notwithstanding which he obtained from two thirds the same crop as from the whole. When the other daughter was married, he portioned her with half of what remained, and still the produce of his vineyard was undiminished."

Brigg's Discourse.

BOSTON, May 17.

Extract of letter from a young gentleman in Montevideo, to his friend in this city, dated Montevideo, 27th Feb.

"There have been various reports about the Buenos Ayres, by land, but we are well aware that they are vastly superior to the Brazilians.—A few mornings since the Patriots took all the cattle and horses of the enemy from the Mount, which place was thought to be secure, and therefore made the deposite of all provisions, in case of a seige. The Brazilians lost 60 men, the Patriots 10. The latter have possession of a fortress three miles from the city, and have sent a flag of truce, stating that if the city was not surrendered in 15 days, which period expires to morrow, they would blow it up.

"The B. A. officers, who behaved so cowardly, have been broke.—Browne has entire command, with $500,000 to spend in purchasing vessels."

"The Gen. Lucere, of Montevideo, has been put out of office, as it was thought he was friendly to the Patriots, and General Magesse, an austere, rough and cruel man put in his place.

FRANCE.—The French law of of primogeniture has passed through the Chamber of Peers, losing that part of it from which it derives its title. The proposed enactment offered two resolutions, first, that if no will was made the *eldest son* should take a larger portion than the other children—second, that if a will was made, the testator who in France, is permitted to dispose of only a part of his property should be allowed to *entail* that part for two generations? The first part of the law was rejected—the second adopted.

The squadron sent to Tripoli and Tunis by the French government to demand satisfaction of the Regencies for the seizure of vessels under the Papal flag has been successful. The vessels seized have been given up, and indemnity granted to the owners and a promise made that the outrages shall not be repeated.

It is announced that M. le Marquis de St. Simon, minister plenipotentiary from France to Denmark, is recalled. Some persons think that it is proposed to confide to him the embassy to Brazils for which he has already for several years been designated.

The Collection by the ladies in paris, in favor of the greeks amounted to 50,000 francs. On the 21st there was to be a grand concert for the same object.

The subscription for the family of Gen. Foy, amounted on the 8th to nearly 100,000 francs.

IMPORTANT.—*War between Russia and Turkey.*—The following is an editorial paragraph taken from the London British Traveller of the 18th April, brought by capt. Brass, of the barque Acadia, from Bristol, Eng. arrived here last evening.

[*Boston Patriot.*

"The din of warlike preparations sounds in the North; all the accounts to-day wear a hostile aspect. The Czar seems resolved on war, and is arranging his immense strength, naval and military, for the assault on the sinking empire of the Ottoman. Admiral Greig who commands in chief the fleets of Russia has been ordered to St. Petersburg to report the condition of the naval forces and prepare for hostilities in the black Sea. The armies of Sachen and Witgenstein, in Besarabia, are said also to be in motion. The Russian Hordes are concentrating for the march, and taking up advanced positions in front of the Pruth. The Duke of Wellington is said to have urged every argument against this tremendous War, but in vain. No diplomacy could avert the storm which seems ready to burst on Eastern Europe in unmitigated fury."

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Managers of the American Colonization Society are now, through the good Providence of God, justified in addressing the public, not with the diffidence of mere experimentalists, but with the confidence of successful laborers, in a cause unspeakably interesting to our own country, and fraught with imperishable blessings for another. They announce with satisfaction, equalled only by their gratitude, that the colony at Liberia exhibits an importance and promise exceeding the predictions of its most enthusiastic friends. That it opens before every freeman of color a field for honorable enterprise, for political privileges, and for social enjoyment; that it offers to the American statesman the only method perhaps of securing permanent prosperity to our country; and to the Christian, of imparting to the population of Africa his perfect and sublime religion. Impelled by a deep sense of duty, and animated by the encouragement of Heaven, the Board beg leave to invite their countrymen universally to the energetic prosecution of this magnanimous work. It merits, they believe, the approbation of all, and demands the patronage of the nation. Such is now the extent of the operations of this Society, and such the magnitude of its interests, that the same annual amount of funds heretofore received, will in future prove inadequate to the management of the one, or the security of the other. But as the practicableness of its plans has been demonstrated, as their utility appears certain, as their necessity is daily becoming more imperious, the Board trust that hesitation will yield to confidence, and languid approvers come forth to aid the cause with resolute purposes and generous hearts. Nor can the Managers doubt that when age shall contribute its counsel, and youth its vigor; when female benevolence shall be excited, and the impressive devotions and eloquence of the ministry be enlisted for its success, an illustrious triumph will attend this cause—a triumph honorable to our citizens, felicitous to Africa, and glorious to God. To accomplish such a union of sentiment and action, the Board appeal to the Churches in the United States, and most respectfully, yet earnestly, invite their co-operation. May they be allowed to suggest to the ministers and rulers of these Churches, that no possible measure occurs to them, as more desirable, than a religious celebration of the anniversary of our independence, when the views and hopes of this Institution might most appropriately be displayed before the American people, and their donations be solicited to give them fulfillment. Should celebrations of a different character prevent, in many places, such a religious service, it might be performed perhaps, with no less advantage, on the Sunday immediately preceding or succeeding that day. From the charities of this occasion, was a large proportion of the funds of the society derived the last year, though the whole amount was inconsiderable, compared with that which cannot fail to be realized by the unanimous adoption of the measure.—*The Board appeal with confidence to the Rev. Clergy.* The several ecclesiastical bodies will, they hope, *make this plan their own, & send it forth to the Churches under the seal of their unqualified approbation.* By order of the Board.

R. R. GURLEY, Res. Agent.

☞ Editors friendly to the objects of the American Colonization Society, are very respectfully invited to insert the above in their papers.

MR. RANDOLPH.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.

We announced yesterday the arrival of this gentleman in this city, and his intention of embarking in the packet ship Alexander for Liverpool.

The Baltimore Patriot says, that "in Washington he engaged *two* backs to bring him on—one proceeded empty a few miles ahead of the one in which he rode, he had an old, dirty hat, drawn close over his eyes, a short white flannel coat, buff waistcoat, white linnen pantaloons, and yellow top boots and spurs."

In this dress, or one similar to it, he arrived in this city: but took the opportunity soon afterwards, '*to humanize himself*' as he expressed it.

To day at noon he went on board the steam boat An immense concourse was assembled at Chesnut street landing to witness his departure, among whom were some pickpockets. One of them was taken into custody when in the act of cutting out a pocket book

The great majority of the crowd consisted however, of the most respectable people. There was, of course, no noise; but when he entered the cabin, a multitude, desirous of having a closer view of "the lion of the day" rushed after him. He avoided gratifying their curiosity, by repairing to the Ladies' cabin,—the Ladies making no objection.

Soon after his arrival, he intimated to his friends in this city, that something particular had occurred in the Senate, on the day on which he left Washington. "We would see, when the papers were received." The curiosity which these dark hints naturally excited, the National Intelligencer of yesterday affords us the means of gratifying.—[*Gaz-*

For 20 minutes past, our street has been thronged with people winding their way to the wharf from which Mr. Randolph is to embark. The crowd on the wharf is said to be immense. We just learn, that attended by a crowd of shouting boys, Mr. Randolph has embarked, and is at present locked up in the Ladies' Cabin. Thousands will be disappointed, as he is determined not to come out of the cabin until the steam boat shall be fully under-way.

On Saturday last Mr. John Randolph, arrived at New Castle in the steam boat from Philadelphia, and proceeded with other passengers to the ship which lay at Reedy Island, bound to Liverpool.—Curiosity attracted many to the wharf previous to the steam-boats leaving it, who were much gratified by a view of this odd piece of human composition.—One might well suppose that *curiosity* was the ruling desire, when it was declared that more money would be given, if it could not otherwise be obtained, for a peep at *old Roanoke*, than for a sight of any wild bear ever produced by the western forest; for the reader must know that since his celebrated speech in the Senate, he has become an object of *real curiosity*. We dare say every one was gratified, for there he was, with all his peculiarities about him, which were conspicuously displayed for half an hour, to the diversion of a crowd of spectators. His "*bull dogs*" and his "double barrelled gun," which he delights so much to speak of, and which have more than once helped to make a subject for the edification of Congress, were among his numerous baggage, of which he did not fail to inform all around him. His fellow passengers, if not edified, will certainly be amused on the passage, which we hope will be a pleasant one.

[*Wilmingtonian.*

Home, however mean—my birth place, seat of my fathers—the old fire side—it matters not where—if on Afric's burning sands, Arab deserts, in the Caffree's hut, or the Indian cabin. That place is home where I drew my infant breath—where lie the bones of my fathers—where my mother chid, and where, for youthful tricks, my father chastised me—that place is home—I will not forget it. In times distant, if oceans roll between—if the thundering cannon roars, and death points his darts at me, I think of it. If I forget it, let my friends forget me.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, June 3, 1826.

Drought.—We are apprehensive that crops will sustain considerable injury if not favored with rain soon. The earth has become so dry, as scarcely to afford any nourishment to vegetation; while the powerful rays of an almost vertical sun have rendered the heat very oppressive. The mercury at 4 o'clock yesterday was up to 94 degress in the shade.

CONGRESS.

MAY 23.—In the Senate, the morning was principally spent in the consideration of Executive business. The resolution offered by Mr. *Benton*, to continue the business over till the next session, was rejected. Ayes 13, Noes, 18. At 1 o'clock the Senate adjourned, *sine die*.

The House of Representatives met yesterday at 10 o'clock, when, a quorum being present, the Bill making appropriation for the public buildings was signed by the Speaker. The House then suspended the 18th rule, by a resolution which was concurred in by the Senate, in order to pass two bills—the one to compensate registers and receivers of the Land Office, for extra services under the act of 1821, and the other to compensate registers and receivers of public money for transporting and depositing the same, both of which bills were passed, enrolled and approved by the President. Various resolutions were then offered, among which will be found one by Mr. *Badger* of New-York, on the subject of suspending a final settlement with members of the House for their *per diem* allowance, until the adjournment shall have taken place, which resolution the House refused to consider.

A bill was reported by Mr. *Livingston*, from the Committee on the Judiciary, for the creation of a new Department, to be a branch of the State Department.

After the usual formalities, the House adjourned at about half past 12 o'clock until the first Monday in December.

Nat. Jour.

From the Norfolk Beacon.

Our African Colony.—The arrival at this port, yesterday, of the Ship *Indian Chief* (late Capt. Cochrane) in 33 days from Cape Messurado, the seat of the American Colony on the African Coast, afford intelligence, not less grateful to the philanthropist, than animating to the fondest hopes and stimulating to the useful labors of its benevolent and public spirited founders. From Doctor WOODSIDES, of Baltimore, who came passenger in this ship, and from the contents of letters, politely communicated to us, we derive the cheering intelligence, that the health of the Colonists and their progess in every thing pertaining to wholesome government, to the developement of those resources in mind and morals, and to that stedfastness of purpose which are the sure indications of a successful result, afford matter of just congratulation to all who have had any agency in the establishment.

It will be recollected that the Indian Chief sailed from this port on the 24th February last, with a number of Colonists.—We learn from Dr. Woodside (who bears despatches for the Agent at Washington) that the health of this first accession to the settlement, which had been somewhat impaired by Influenza previous to their embarkation, had been entirely restored by the sea air, and that they were much pleased with their new residence, and agreeably surprised at the improved condition in which they found their brethren. One of them only died a few days after the Ship's arrival at the Cape.

We state with much regret, that Captain COCHRANE, master of the Indian Chief, who left here in apparent good health, died on the passage, on the 13th inst. after an illness of four or five days. The ship was navigated home by Mr. Burch, mate.

We subjoin an extract of a letter from C. M. Warring, one of the emigrants who went from Petersborg Virginia, and who we learn, has been appointed President of the Board of Trade, established to further and regulate the commerce with the native tribes, which is rapidly increasing, and that of their exterior relations. This letter will doubtless be regarded as a better evidence of the welfare and progress of the Colony, than volumes derived from conversations with persons who represent them and the cause at second hand. Other letters by this arrival speak in strong terms of the contentment of the Colonists with their new condition—of the good subor-

tion to their police, and of the energy of character which they daily develope.

Not satisfied with acting on the defensive, we learn that the Colonists had made attacks on establishments 50 to 60 miles distant, made by Spanish and French traders, to further the purposes of the slave traffic, and had succeeded in breaking them up. In one of these attacks, Doctor *Woodsides*, who generously volunteered his services, was severely wounded. Two decked boats of about thirty feet long and ten beam, to carry about 100 armed men, were nearly in readiness, which were intended to be employed in surpressing any combinations of these traders against them, or the natives within view of their establishment. With the natives they were on the most friendly terms, and 'tis said they regarded the Colonists with respect and fear.

MONROVIA, 19th April, 1826.

My Dear Sir,

I received your kind favor of the 16th of February, which gave me much satisfaction, the more so, as I find you are still engaged in our great and glorious cause. We have but little to fear when good and great men hold on to any great object, that something good will not be accomplished. It is with pleasure Sir, that I am able to inform you that your former labors have not been in vain:—The Lord has not put this great work into the hands of the people of the United States to no purpose.—Wonders are doing here, under the Divine protection, and it may now be truly said, that the foundation of a great nation is laid in this long neglected and degraded country. But is this all? No Sir! A great and effectual door is opened for the spread of the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; the seed is sown and bringing forth fruit; I need not state any further particulars, as a full account has been sent home up to the 25th of last month, which no doubt you have seen, and been pleased to behold how this Colony prospers. You asked me to inform you how trade was carried on here; my dear Sir, you can form no idea of the number of vessels which touch here almost daily and all make some trade; there are no vessels south of Baltimore that come here, but a great number from the north. The Union, of Portland, sailed from here some time since with a full cargo of Camwood and Ivory, all of which was put on board by our citizens, in about five weeks. Since she left here a trading company has been formed called "*The Virginia Trading Company.*" We wish to encourage a regular trading vessel from Virginia—*The best time to come would be October.* The Rev'd *Lott Cary* will be with you and give you any information of what is necessary to bring out here—To conclude, I have only to say that numberless blessings are poured upon your heads who have done so much for placing us in a situation where we enjoy so many comforts, and where if it is not our own faults, we may be as happy as any people on earth. That God may bless and prosper you is the prayer of your obliged friend,

C. M. WARRING.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Extract from a letter received from an Officer on board the United States ship Peacock, dated

CALLAO BAY, Feb. 11, 1826.

"We spent three weeks in October at Guayaquil, a port of Colombia, at which place we were most hospitably received, and every attention paid to us we could wish. In return for these civilities, we celebrated the anniversary of the independence of that part of Colombia, in such style as they were not accustomed to see, by saluting, illuminating, sending up fire works, &c. We also gave a social Ball to the ladies, and were honored with the presence of a large collection of the greatest beauty I have met with since we left the U. States. Our ship was superbly decorated upon the Spar Deck, with flags and emblematical distinctions of different nations, and splendidly illuminated. The ball was attended by the Governor, his suit, and all the principal military and private gentlemen of the place, and conducted in a style becoming the representatives of our country.

"We left Guayaquil on the 27th Oct. for Chorillos, touched at several of the intermediate ports, and sailed from Chorillos 7th December, for Valparaiso, off which place, we lost our Lieutenant of Marines, Mr. *Coageman*, of New-Jersey, by a typhus fever, and on Sunday night last, we lost our Purser, Mr. *Humphreys*, of Philadelphia, by a consumption. We arrived at Valparaiso 27th Dec. took on board provisions, and sailed for Chorillos 10th January; touched at Arica, arrived off Callao on the 24th, and had the extreme pleasure of seeing the Patriot Flag flying on the Castle—The capitulation took place on the 19th, and the Castles were surrendered on the 23d of January.

The garrison and inhabitants of Callao were in a very deplorable state, almost entirely without food, and in a state of starvation; dead bodies were found in the houses, and streets, that had died of hunger. The Marquis Toretagle, his wife and family, have either been killed or starved to death. From the extreme want of food in his family, he gave Gen. Rodil a Medal presented to him by the Peruvian Government, whilst President of Peru, valued at *thirty thousand dollars*, for a half barrel of beef, and a small quantity of rice. It is ascertained as a fact that the horses and mules they were compelled to kill, (to prevent their dying of starvation,) were sold to the inhabitants at the enormous sum of 17 dollars per pound. A single foul for 80 dollars, a ship biscuit at 8 dollars a piece; there was not a dog or cat to be found in the place at the time of the surrender of the Castles; they had all been eaten by the inhabitants. At the commencement of the siege there were 1500 troops in the Castles, and 4500 inhabitants in the town. At the surrender there were but 300 troops and 500 inhabitants; thus you see, that out of 6000 souls, there were but 800 left; in short, they were reduced to the last extreme. Callao now presents the most horrid spectacle I ever beheld; a great part of the town is levelled to the ground, and the houses left standing are more or less injured. Thus ends the war in Peru.

The Spaniards are completely driven off the Continent of South America.—The only possession they have in this hemisphere, is the Island of Chiloe, on the coast of Chili. The Chilian squadron, and a strong land force, are now carrying on active operations against them, and strong hopes are entertained of their success.

Society for improving the condition of the Jews.—Jacob S. Solis, of Mount Pleasant, West Chester country, N. York, is forming an Institution for educating Jewish youths, and for teaching them trades, and mechanical arts, agriculture, &c. He intends to erect factories, under his own immediate inspection, to be located in the same place, also to be an asylum for orphans of Israel.—He intends soliciting assistance to forward the establishment. We understand (says the Com. Advertiser) his plan is generally approved of.—Mr. Solis propo-es to publish a plan of the Institution, and Constitution of the Society in pamphlet form.

It is stated in the Albany Argus that the Ministers to Panana will probably sail from New-York about the first of June, in the new sloop of war Lexington. The New-York American expreses an opinion that the ministers will not go till the autumn, as the season is now so far advanced, that northern constitutions cannot venture into that climate without imminent risk. The Editor of the Americonjectures that the Lexington may be sent "to apprise Mr. Anderson, that his colleage, Mr. Sergeant, will be detained here until that time, in order that he may regulate his proceedings accordingly."

The Editors of the New-York Mercantile Advertiser have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Carthagena, of April 13th, (received by way of Mobile) which states that a French frigate had arrived from Brest with Commissioners from the Government of France, to the Congress of Panama, and with, as was supposed, authority to form a treaty with Colombia. The letter adds—"*there is very great expectations that Spain will very soon follow the example of France.*"

The above information, corresponds with a statement made by a member of Congress who passed through New-York on Wednesday last. He said there was a fair prospect that the negotiations for a reconciliation between Spain and the South American states, would shortly be brought to a successful issue: and, added as we understand, that the governments of the latter countries had signified their readiness to stipulate that Cuba shall not be molested on condition that Spain ceases her warfare and acknowledges their Independence.

Mr Webster, of New Haven, has finished his dictionary; and proposals are issued by Mr. Converse of New York, for publishing it by subscription. The author of this work has been engaged upon it more than 20 years. As a man of learning, Mr. Webster is highly respectable, and for extensive research, and unwearied industry he may be considered almost unrivalled. A number of the most distinguished literary characters in the country have joined in recommending the work in strong terms.

The capitol at Washington, has already cost the nation about two million dollars, and 192,000 dollars additional are demanded by the architects and workmen during the present year & an additional sum of 137,000 dollars will be required next year.

This year, it is found necesary to erect a strong wall on the western front, for the double purpose of hiding a defect universally complained of, and also of strengthening the building, which, it seems, from its position on the brow of a hill, "has a tendency to split asunder," some indications of which are already to be percieved over some of the windows. It is a fact, that the key stone of one of the arches has dropped already as much as a quarter of an inch.

[*Phlad Gazette.*

Weekly Summary.

The meetings which took place in Charleston, on the subject of Mr. JEFFERSON, have resulted in resolutions to commence a subscription, towards which no citizen can contribute more than five dollars; to be invested in tickets or shares in the Jefferson Lottery.

The trial of Beauchamp, who stands charged with the murder of Col. Sharp, commenced at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 8th ult. On the 10th a jury was obtained, and the trial was proceeding, at the date of the last papers, which was the 13th.

The influenza which, some time since, prevailed here, and to the northward of us, appears to have been taking a tour to the south. The Pensacola paper announces its arrival there; and an Alabama paper states that "the influenza prevents the appearance of any original matter in that paper." The disease has always been supposed to possess a singular character, and to exhibit extraordinary diagnostics.

Capt. SYMMES is engaged in giving lectures at Boston on his new theory.—It is stated that he lectured to a very respectable audience, who listened to him with great attention. A letter from one of the audience, signed "a convert," says "he listened for the ravings of a madman, and heard the speculations of a philosopher and sage."

Make Ready!—We perceive by the Philadelphia Sentinel of Monday, that a meeting of the friends of Gen. Jackson was to be held on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to promote his election. The notice is signed by sixty-two distinguished citizens of that city and suburbs.

Boston Bard.—Mr. Noah has received a letter from Christon Rolius and Jas. Workman, Esqrs. New-Orleans, enclosing as a committee, a check for 100 dollars for the relief of Robert S. Coffin, the Boston Bard, which will be transmitted to him at Boston.

We learn that Mr. Gallatin, recently appointed Minister to England, will leave Washington in about two weeks for New-York, and that he will embark for London in the packet of 1st July.

A spermaceti whale is said to have been seen in that harbor of New-York on Monday. The last accounts left him making his way up Arabeys Channel.

Mr. A. *Smyth* formerly a Representative in Congress from Virginia, is about to open a law school at Wythe Court House, in that State, and pledges himself to qualify a student in six months to obtain a license.

NEWBERN, May 13.

Execution.—Yesterday, between the hours of two and four, *Manuel Antoine*, convicted of the murder of William Johnson, underwent the sentence of the law, in presence of a large concourse of spectators. The prisoner appeared reconciled to his fate, which he met with the greatest fortitude, and died without a struggle.

Three ships of 400 tons each, were launched at Quebec on 9th and 10th May.

The U. S. ship Constellation, was at Pensacola 29th April.

The London Globe says,—"Mr. Macready is, we hear, in treaty with Mr. Price, the proprietor of the principal Theatres in America, to succeed Mr. Kean in that hemisphere. Miss Poole is likewise negotiating for an engagement with the same spirited Manager.

The masonry of the Temple of the Sun, at Cusco, Peru, is beautifully and substantially put together, the stones cut and grooved so nicely that a needle could not be forced betwixt them. The art of doing this work is lost—it is said they used the juice of a certain herb, the acid of which softened the stones—No European ever equalled it.

The Lancaster Gazette says, an ingenious mechanic of that city has invented a machine for making Cards. "It takes the wire from the coil, and finishes the card without touch of hands."

"We learn by passengers from Chagres, that 9 transports were waiting there for the remainder of the Colombian army, daily expected from Panama, and it was the impression that it would be disbanded and the soldiers permitted to return to their homes, for which purpose the government had already provided the means.—[*Balt. Gaz.*

The last advices from Central America, state that in the month of February an insurrection in favor of the Royal Government of Ferdinand, broke out in the State of Costa Rica, headed by Samora, a native of the country. The government however, had promptly put an end to this futile attempt, with the loss of only a few lives. Samora and his principal officers, had been taken, tried in the Civil Court, and banished.

[*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

MADRID, April 8.

Since the Emperor of Morocco no longer pays the Arabs for lighting large fires on the mountains, to attract and destroy the winged locusts, which, crossing the mountains of Fez and Mequinenza, pass over into Spain, clouds of those insects come every year and ravage our fields; those of Andalusia are covered with them, and it is much feared that harvest will be null; they already begin to show themselves in the vicinity of this capital.

A vessel from London lately at Dominico threw her sand ballast on Trott's wharf. Soon afterwards a number of slaves were seen dancing merrily on it. On enquiring the cause of their joy, they exclaimed "massa, we free now, dis Inglis ground."

State of the Atmosphere for the week past.

	8 A. M.	12 noon.	4 P. M.
Saturday,	70	75	82
Monday,	74	78	80
Tuesday,	71	76	79
Wednesday,	62	74	80
Thursday,	75	81	87
Friday,	80	90	94

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

29th, Schr. Philinda, Hawes, St. Lucia, molasses to A. Fobes, jr.

30th, Schr. Cordelia, Walker, Barbadoes, molasses to A. Fobes, jr.

1st, Schr. Flag of Truce, Etheredge, Richmond, in ballast.

" Schr. Experiment, Tripp, St. Vincents, molasses and sugar to A. Williams, and one passenger, Mr. Hawks.—Left at St. Vincents brig Jane, of Bath, (Me.) to sail in 10 days.

" Sloop Protector, Gerard, N. York, 72 hours to Ocracock, in ballast.

CLEARED.

29th, Brigantine Mary Hart, Simpson, Tobago, staves, shingles and corn by A. Fobes, jr.

" Schr. Adventurer, Vinal, Boston, staves and rum by A. Fobes, jr.

DEPARTED.

30th, Schr Soloma, Litchfield, Boston, plank, &c.

LOOK AT THIS.

The new brick Jail is now completed, and all persons having any claims against Knox & Rogerson, the contractors, for any materials furnished for building the same, are particularly requested to present them for payment on or before Wednesday next, to

Asa Rogerson.

Elizabeth-City, June 3.

JUST RECEIVED

On consignment from New-Jersey, one single and too double GIGS—which will be sold low for cash, during this and the ensuing week.—They may be seen at Mr Relfe's Tavern. *ASA ROGERSON.*

June 3. *Bt.*

JUST RECEIVED

Per schrs. Philinda, from St. Lucia, and Cordelia, from Barbadoes.

49 hhds. good retailing Molasses, and 3 do. of Sugar.

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

June 3

PROPOSALS

BY JAMES A. PATTERSON,

For publishing in the town of Fayetteville, a Weekly Newspaper, under the title of the

North-Carolina Journal,

TO BE EDITED BY

JOHN A. CAMERON.

PROSPECTUS.

To a reading and intelligent community, it is deemed unnecessary to make an apology for calling their attention to the prospectus of a new publication like that of a newspaper. If that which we design publishing, and to which we respectfully invite public notice, be worthy of patronage, we shall confidently hope to receive it: if otherwise, as we shall not merit, so neither shall we expect it.

The *North-Carolina Journal*, will, it is hoped, be found an useful vehicle of correct and interesting information to all classes of readers in the community: The Merchant, the Agriculturalist, the Politician, the man of science and the polite scholar, will each find something to interest, instruct or amuse him. The earliest and most correct commercial intelligence which our means of information will afford to us, shall be given, and we shall enrich our columns with such essays on Agriculture, as shall be deemed most Judicious. Every aid which we can give the subject of Internal Improvements and Domestic Manufactures, when they are encouraged by Constitutional means, we shall most readily and cheerfully impart, but we are decidedly hostile to that system which would build up one branch of industry at the expence of others, or tax one part of the country for the benefit of another.

While we open our columns and invite free and full discussion on all subjects connected with the interests and happiness of society, it must be distinctly understood, that they are never to be defiled by any thing impure, irreligious, immoral or personal. We shall ourselves, on all proper occasions, speak of public men & public measures, with perfect freedom, but shall be careful never to wound the sensibility of private character.

Educated in profound veneration for the Federal Constitution, our regard for it has grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength. It is truly the sheet anchor of our political safety, and we shall ever cling to it with unceasing affection through every vicissitude. While it is administered in the spirit in which it was conceived, it cannot fail to secure to us peace and happiness at home and respectability abroad; but we are emphatically hostile to that latitudinarian interpretation which would make it mean any thing or nothing, as ambition policy or convenience might suggest. We are willing to allow a liberal exposition of the powers that are delegated, but shall ever raise our voice against the exercise of powers *not* granted.

With respect to the present administration we have only to say, "that we shall judge of it by its fruits:" while it aims at the honor and happiness of the country, and makes the Constitution its polar star, we shall award it the meed of our humble applause; but watching its course with the jealous eyes of freemen, we shall not fail to notice, and to mark with *sufficient distinctness* every aberration from that line which we think should be pursued.

It shall be a principal aim and design in the *Journal* to assert the claims which the state of N. Carolina has to a distinguished rank in the scale of the Union, arising from the considerations of her character, her mental, moral, and physical strength. In pursuance of this we shall endeavor to develope her resources, to demonstrate her capabilities, to make a faithful and just exhibition of her various claims to distinction, and to arouse the dormant spirit of her pride which has too long slumbered.

These are the leading subjects which our intended publication has in view. We wish to have a paper *devotedly* North Carolinian—breathing the same spirit which animated the patriots of Mecklenburg in 1775. We are attached to no men or set of men, and acknowledge no party but that of our country. If a generous public will uphold us in our undertaking we shall endeavor to answer their just expectations.

The *Journal* will be printed on an Imperial sheet with new type, and will be the largest and cheapest paper in the State.

☞ The first number of this paper will be issued on the 3d May, should the materials which are now preparing, arrive in due season.

*** Neighboring editors with whom we exchange, will oblige by giving the above an insertion or two.

March 22, 1826.

TERMS.

Three dollars per annum payable in advance. No subscriptions will be received for a less period than twelve months.

MASONIC.

Eastern Lodge meets every first Monday night in Elizabeth City.

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

SELECTED.

ALEXANDER.

Autumn's pride is past and gone,
Yet gaily still Crimea's sun
  Lights up her skies at even:
So bright his orb, declining, glows,
That e'en the half clad serf bestows
  One passing thought on Heaven.
Stretch'd on the bed of agony,
Now as the twilight hour draws nigh,
  That summons *him* to rest,
The arbiter of peace and war,
Emperor, Autocrat, and Czar,
  His dying wish exprest:
"Air, air," the gasping Monarch said,
And feebly raised his drooping head,
  That he might see once more
Crimea's skies of cloudless blue,
And catch a last and lingering view
  Of Asoph's sea-beat shore.
Thou heard'st imperial Taganrok,
The wailing voice that faintly spoke
  Of death's consuming fever,
The falt'ring accents of that tongue,
On which the fate of millions hung—
  That voice has ceased for ever!
These winged words—this simple speech,
At such a moment well might teach
  The despot's meanest slave,
How small the difference of their lot,
When all his empire's worth could not
  Bribe for one hour the grave!
And what is empire?—what is man?—
A noisome vault, a narrow span,
  Confines that mighty King,
Whose will was erst supreme command,
From far Kamschatka's lonely strand,
  To warlike Poland's plains of sand,
  And Euxine's bowers of spring.
Nations, peal his funeral knell!
The wild Cossack, with barbarous yell,
  And ash besprinkled head—
Hetman, Palatine, and Peer,
Warrior and Sage, throng round his bier,
And sorrowing Europe drops a tear
  O'er the illustrious dead.

AFFECTION—HER SMILE AND HER TEAR.

O what is so beautiful; half to behold,
  As the smile which affection bestows,
It is sweeter than incense, and brighter than gold
  And as soft as the breath of a rose.

O, it sheds round the heart, in its hapiest hour,
  A halo of rapture and love!
And divinely it grows 'neath the magical power,
  As a gem 'neath the light from above!

If so witching her smile, O what must be her tear?
  Deep, deep, in her heart doth it flow!
It is doubly sacred, and doubly dear,
  Being shed in the hour of wo.

Both, both are most exquisite; blest is the smile
  Which beams in the season of gladness;
And blest is the tear which can sorrow beguile,
  Or soften one moment of sadness.

MATRIMONIAL MAXIMS.

Never put the question to a lady during the week that you first resolve upon doing so, and never delay it till the second month, if you do it within the first, you will have every chance of repenting; the chance is, that you will not do it at all. If your object is, to be happy, never marry a rich woman without rank, or a lady of rank without riches; the former will taunt you with the poverty you experienced before marriage, and the latter will taunt you with the poverty you feel after.

If your lady be in the habit of visiting much without you, or if she receives a number of short post letters which she is anxious to conceal from you, never make any minute inquiries as to where she visits, or endeavor to get the letters by stealth, for you may depend upon, it that, in all such cases, "ignorance is bliss," and to be wise is something more than folly.

If you marry one of a number of sisters, you run some risk of being a slave of the whole; and if you marry an only daughter, especially if she be an only child, you are sure to be under the espionage of her waiting maids, and in nine cases out of every ten, to have a petted and peevish wife into the bargain.

If you mean to be really a domestic man, never marry an ugly woman, even though she have the wealth of Plutus and the virtues of an angel.

If, during courtship, you discover what strikes you as a little fault in the disposition or conduct of your Delia, be off as from a mine to which the match is applying; for the wedding ring magnifies faults as much as ever Hercules' telescope magnified planets.

If you find or fancy that your lady either neglects you or your interest, never expostulate with her about it, or even hint that such a thing is so much as suspected, females value the interest which they excite more for its qualities than its kind; and if a lady gets it into her head that these matters make an impression upon her husband, she will continue them for the very purpose of continuing and deepening the impression.

If you married as a man, and your wife elopes, let her go, and thank God: if you married as a merchant, bring a crim con action, pocket the damages, if you can get them, and thank the devil.

If your wife be seized with a violent fit of kindness, be very careful what promise you make while it lasts.

A wife who has lived with you in prosperity may assist you in struggling with adversity; but if you marry a wife with a view of bettering your condition in any other way than by the possession of her money, you will be disappointed.

She who pronounces "obey" most audible before the parson, will be most audible in making you obey afterwards.

Never if you can help it, marry the daughter either of a devotee or a notable: the former will eat you up with black beetles, and the latter will ruin you by downright economy.

If you find your home uncomfortable, do not try to make it better—that is not your province; go out and get merry every night for a week; be sure to be in a good humor when you come home, and before the week is over, it will be either better or worse.

If you follow your wife's voluntary advice you have a chance of doing well; when you ask her for it, it is not half so good.

If your wife be jealous, be sure to romp with every lady you meet when in her company, but never, use any familiarity with a female of rank lower than her own.

If you are in business and cannot get your breakfast early enough, walk out without saying a word, breakfast as heartily as you can at a tavern, and let the bills be sent home to your wife.

If you would live comfortably, always, whistle or laugh while your wife is scolding.

If you commit your wife to the care of a footman, be sure that he is young and handsome; and if you make a confidant of a female servant, take care that she is not old or ugly.

If your wife boasts much of her relations, praise them, but trust them as little as you can.

If your wife gets into a fury, take yourself off without trying to pacify her: a man who exposes himself to a storm, gets pelted, while the storm is never the shorter, or the less severe.

In 1800, Ohio, had about 5000 inhabitants; in 1820, upwards of 500,000—now probably 800,000.

Baltimore in 1665 had a population of 800; in 1800, 26,515—in 1820 62,727.

Illinois, by the late state census had a population of 72,817; in 1820 it was 55,211.

Great Britain in 1821 had a population of 14,471,892; the United States at the same period contained upwards of 10,000,000.

The number of Methodists in the United States in 1825 was 341,144; in 1808 the number was 144,590.

The National Debt of Great Britain in 1796 was $1,976,000,000; in 1824 it amounted to the enormous sum of $3,703,000,000, or £834,000,000 sterling. The interest of this sum at only 4½ per cent is $166,635,000, more than twice the whole amount of the United States' public debt, which was $81,000,000 on the 1st of January 1826.

It is calculated that if the British debt were in one pound notes, a little more than 500 of which weigh a pound, it would require about 3400 men to carry it.

The East India Company's old territory commonly known in Europe by the name of Bengal, occupying the space of 162,000 square British miles, contained, in 1820, thirty-nine millions six hundred and seventy-nine thousand souls, exhibiting a denser population than any equal portion of the globe, China not excepted.

"You are rapidly degenerating as a nation,—Look at your Congress: where are the grave Senators, who had seats there twenty years ago, or even in the first session of that body. But began at manhood, and are now on the decline."

Such were the remarks of an intelligent foreigner a few weeks since, on reading an account of the proceedings in the U. S. Senate.

The Letter W.—I wonder that it has never struck the discoverers of "curious coincidences" (a pestilent class by the way) that most of the things in which men chiefly delight begin with a W. There are women, wit, wine and wisdom; an alliteration of good things not to be surpassed. Again, observe how the ladies have got the W among them in their various relation—woman, wife, widow; they escape it only in the state of maid, but the cockney would reach them here by giving the w to virgin.

London Mag. Diary.

Southern Boarding House IN NEW-YORK.

WILLIAM ALBERTSON

Formerly of the City Hotel, Elizabeth-City, N. C. having removed to the city of New-York, has taken that commodious boarding house No. 65, Barclay-street, known by the name of the MONTGOMERY HOUSE, recently occupied by Mrs. Godwin, intends continuing it as a BOARDING HOUSE for the accommodation of transient as well as yearly boarders.

Barclay-street, on which the Montgomery House is situated, (four doors above Greenwich-st.) leaves Broad Way opposite the Park; it is wide and airy, and not more than ten minutes walk from Pearl or Wall-sts. and for pleasantness of situation as a cool, healthy summer residence is not perhaps excelled by any in the city—where families and others desirous of spending a few weeks or months can be accommodated.

The proprietor having an extensive acquaintance at the South, and being desirous to gratify the appetites of all, has determined to blend (in furnishing his table) some of the customs of the *South* with those of the *North*; conscious that by adopting this plan he will be enabled to give general satisfaction—he solicits public patronage from all quarters.

May 13, 1826.

☞ The Editors of the Raleigh Register and Edenton Gazette are requested to insert the above once a week, two months, and forward their accounts to this office for settlement.

W. B. MICKS

Having taken the store formerly occupied by Saml. Jackson, at the corner opposite Mathew Cluff's and the Eagle Tavern, offers a general assortment of GROCERIES called for in this market.

He has also fitted up the adjoining room as a Drug Store, & offers for sale a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, for cash or produce in advance.

Elizabeth-City, Jan. 21.

Books and Stationary.

5000 Receipts—Life of R. H. Lee, in 2 vols.

Life of La Fayette—Gourgaud's Napoleon—Jefferson's Notes on Virginia—Marriage, by the author of Inheritance—Tales of the Crusaders—Napoleon's Expedition to Russia—Burns' Works, complete—Lights and Shaddows of Scottish Life—Milton's Works—Cook's Voyages—Pope's Works—Wreath—Self Knowlede—Reid on the Mind—Decision—Mason's Monitor—Pocket Testament, neatly bound—Domestic Cookery—Pocket Bible—Mason's Farrier—Watts' Hymns—blank Books—Infantry Exercise—Playing Cards, of the first quality—and a variety of small Histories and Pamphlets.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Goldsmith's History of Rome—Do. History of Greece—Murray's Grammar—Do. English Reader—Do. Introduction—Morse's Geography—Testaments—Looking Glass—Dictionaries—Scott's Lessons—Arithmetics—Copy Books—Chronology—Table Books—Slates—Pencils of various kinds—Sand Boxes—Primers of all kinds—Writing Paper—Ink—Quills, &c.

W.M. D. GORDAN, Agent.

Elizabeth-City, May 13.

DRS. CAMPOS & DAVIS

Respectfully tender their services to the inhabitants of Elizabeth-City & the surrounding county, in the various branches of their profession.—They may be consulted at their Store, opposite the Post Office; where they will constantly keep on hand a general and complete assortment of

Drugs and Medicines.

Elizabeth-City, May 13. *Ft.*

Sperm Oil,

And CLARET WINE in bottles and on draught just received and for sale by

W.M. D. GORDAN, Agent.

Blanks for sale at this office

Spring Goods.

The Subscribers have just received from Baltimore via Norfolk, and from N. York direct, per schr Widow's Son and Joseph & Watson, a part of their

Spring & Summer Goods,

—consisting of the following articles—

Extra blue and bl'k superfine Cloths,
Blue, drab and buff Cassimeres,
Panama Cambrick and fancy Prints,
Callicoes, a large assortment,
4 and 6-4 cambrick Dimity,
Cotton Cambrick & cambr'k Muslins
9 8 & 6-4 mull Muslins, very sup'r,
Plain and fig'd 4 & 6-4 book Muslns,
  Do. do. jaconett ditto.
Blue, pink, lilac and brown striped Gros de Naples,
Bl'k plain Gro de Nap, very sup'r,
Black, lilac, pink and blue ditto.
White, blue, green & pink Florence,
Bl'k Sarsnett, and Italian Silk,
White and black Italian Crape,
Black Nankin and Canton ditto. and crape Handkerchiefs,
Black, white, green and pink Gimps,
A good assortm't of Taffeta Ribbons,
Black Bombazeens and Bombazetts,
White and colored Marseilles,
Brown and French Drills,
Regent's silk striped Drilling (a new article,)
White, brown and yellow silk strip'd Drilling,
Irish Linen and linen Sheeting,
Russia Sheeting & bird's-eye Diaper,
German silk and cotton flagg Hd'kfs,
Ladies' and gent's white cotton Hose,
  Do. do. woodstock Gloves,
Ladies' white and bl'k horse skin do.
Clark's spool, floss & sewing Cotton,
Tapes, Pins, Needles, Thread, &c.
Ladies' bl'k morocco thick and thin soled Shoes, superior.
  Do. seal skin do. do. do.
Mens' fine and coarse calf skin ditto.

French Brandy, Holland Gin, old Jamaica Rum, Teneriffe and Malaga Wine, Apple Brandy, Whiskey, N. E. Rum, Flour, Tobacco, loaf lump and brown Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Raisins, &c. with a good assortment of Crockery and Hardware—and will continue to receive supplies monthly to keep their assortment complete, which will be sold for ☞ READY PAY ONLY.

Wright & Williams.

Elizabeth-City, may 27.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the Subscriber last Feb'ry twelve months ago, without any provocation, negro man

HARRY,

about 25 years old, five feet 8 or 9 inches high, very stout and well made, little yellow, very thick lips, and is inclined to be bow-legged. He has a father and mother living near Nixon's Bridge, in Perquimans county, where I have been informed he is harbored. The above reward will be paid if delivered to me, or secured in jail so that I get him.

Samuel Nixon.

May 27.

JUST RECEIVED

Per schr. *Leo*, from Demarara, *Jane Maria*, from Grenada, and brig *Mary Hart*, from Tabago

116 puncheons Rum,
79 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, for sale by the subscriber.

ALSO,

Received by schr. *Eliza Ann*, from Boston, 7 dozen Spinning Wheels.

And in Store,

100 barrels of first quality cut Herrings—with a great variety of other articles.

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

Fobesville, may 27.

State of North-Carolina,

Pasquotank County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1826.

Caleb White, Admr. de bonis non, vs. William Overman. } ATTACHMENT.

In this case it appearing to the court that the Defendant is not a resident of this State, it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Elizabeth-City Star two months that unless the said William Overman appear and plead to issue at the next term of the worshipful court to be holden for said county on the first Monday in June next, that judgment will be taken against him by default.

Charles Grice, Clk

Elizabeth-City, March 25. *Ft*

NEW STORE.

HEZEKIAH LOCKWOOD

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Elizabeth-City and its vicinity that he has opened a store in the house formerly occupied by Andrew J. Cocke, next door to H. N. Williams, and that he has just received his assortment of Spring Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries, Shoes,
Crockery & Glass Ware,

which he offers for sale cheap for cash or produce in advance.

Elizabeth-City, May 6 7f

TRUST SALE.

By virtue of a deed in Trust executed by Myles Elliott, sen. for certain purposes therein declared, shall offer for sale for cash, in the town of Hertford, on Wednesday, 31st of May next, that well improved lot No. 80, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Richard Wyatt—also on Monday the 5th of June next, before Mr. James Relfe's tavern in Elizabeth-City, I shall offer for sale for cash, all the interest that said Elliott has to nine negroes (viz:) Rachel and her eight children in possession of Mr. Solomon Pearsen. of Pasquotank county

Alfred Moore, *Trustee.*

Hertford, 29 April, 1826.

JUST RECEIVED and For Sale

5000 lbs. old Jamaica Sugar,
15000 lbs. green Coffee,
and a few hundred galls. old Jamaica Rum, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Lem'l C. Moore.

Elizabeth-City, April 22. 7

FLOUR, PORK, &c.

Family, Superfine, Fine and ✕ Middlings } FLOUR.
Mess, Prime and Cargo } PORK.

Rum, Whiskey, Apple Brandy, Coffee, Molasses, N. Orleans Sugar and a general assortment *of Dry Goods* and *Groceries*, to be sold very low for ready payment by

Mathew Cluff

Elizabeth City, April 22

JUST RECEIVED

Per Schr. Cranberry from St. Mary's

21 Hogsheads prime Molasses
1000 lbs. Sugar

For sale by

A. Fobes, jun.

April 15.

Copartnership Dissolved.

THE firm of *Lemuel C. Moore & Co.* has been by mutual consent dissolved—It is therefore necessary that all accounts due them previous to the 1st day of April, should be closed forthwith, and all to whom they are indebted, will present their claims to L. C. *Moore* for settlement.

Lemuel C. Moore.
Alfred Moore.

Elizabeth-City, April 22. 7f

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received and for sale

39 Puncheons retailing molasses
10 bbls. of family Shads,
10 do. do. cut Herring
10 do. Tar,
5 do. Rosin,
3 do. Spirits Turpentine.

A. FOBES, jr.

April 7.

JUST RECEIVED.

10 casks Nova Scotia Potatoes,
N. England Rum in barrels,
10 cases of Hats, and
600 pounds of Cheese,

For sale by A. FOBES, Jun.

April 29.

An Apprentice Wanted.

An industrious, well disposed boy of a respectable family, from 14 to 16 years age, will be taken as an apprentice to the printing business by immediate application be made at this Office. It is necessary that he should read well, and write a good hand. Strict attention will be paid to his morals.

April 15.

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office